

Democrat

# THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws, Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—the Constitution and its Currency.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 50.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 116.

## THE KALIDA VENTURE.

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Sept. 25, 1854. 763

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Feb. 1854. 671

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of practicing law, in Allen and adjoining  
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profession in Putnam and adjoining  
counties. [567] July, 1852.

**ALEX. SANKEY LATTY,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law  
PAULDING, OHIO.  
January, 1852. 525

**DAVID I. BROWN,**  
CLERK of the Courts of Putnam county,  
also, NOTARY PUBLIC, will promptly  
attend to all business in his line.  
February, 1854. 670

**JAMES M. GIFFINBERRY,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,  
FINDLAY, OHIO.  
Will attend to all business entrusted in  
his hands, in this judicial District.  
January, 1852. 562

**DR. V. ROBB,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
YAGHSVILLE, O.  
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Attorney & Counsellor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, PAULDING COUNTY, OHIO.  
October 25, 1852.

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PAULDING, Paulding County, Ohio.  
October 1st, 1854. 709

**GEORGE SKINNER,**  
SADDLE  
AND  
HARNESS MAKER.  
KALIDA, PUTNAM CO., OHIO.  
Orders promptly executed. Saddles, &c.,  
sent by express on hand. July, 1852.

**AMERICAN HOUSE,**  
J. R. & E. B. CLARK Proprietors,  
DELPHOS, OHIO.

**BOARD—ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.**  
A Line of Coaches leave this House daily  
for Van Wert and Fort Wayne; and a Car-  
riage will convey Passengers to and from  
the City Free. August, 1854.

## AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLU- TION.

[The following history of William Ban-  
croft, in the days of the Revolution may  
be read by some with satisfaction, and is  
worthy to be kept in remembrance as  
among the noble deeds of those times.—  
It was related many years since by Mr.  
Bancroft, a slight notice of which is in  
Gordon's History of the Revolution.]

When on a tour to the West, I met  
with the subject of this treatise at New  
York. The grateful remembrance of the  
soldiers of the Revolution by our country  
became the subject of conversation.—  
After there had been an interchange of  
opinion among us, Mr. Bancroft observed  
that he had applied to Congress for a  
pension, but owing to the circumstance  
that his name was stricken off the roll be-  
fore he had served nine months, to serve  
General Washington in a more hazardous  
relation, he could not obtain it, though  
he thought his circumstances and his  
claim for consideration were as great  
as any soldier's. He then related the  
following history of his life:

"I was born at Woburn, north of Bos-  
ton. I enlisted in the army as a soldier  
for three years. I studiously endeavored  
to understand my duty in my relation,  
and thought I was a proficient—at least  
as much so as other soldiers. One day,  
immediately after Washington's arrival  
at Brooklyn, I was detached by the officer  
of the day, among the guard. It so hap-  
pened that I was placed as a sentinel be-  
fore the General's quarters at 9 o'clock.  
About 10 o'clock the General's carriage  
drove up, which I knew as a soldier, but  
not as a sentinel. I hailed the driver—  
"Who comes there?"

He answered, "General Washington."  
"Who is General Washington?"  
He replied, "The Commander of the  
American Army."

"I don't know him.—Advance and give  
the counter-sign."  
The driver put his head within the  
carriage, and then came back and gave  
the counter-sign.

"The counter-sign is right," I replied;  
"General Washington can now pass."  
The next morning the officer of the  
day came to me and said, "General Wash-  
ington has commanded me to notify you  
to appear at this quarters precisely at 2  
o'clock."

"What does he want of me?"  
"I don't know," replied the officer.  
In obedience to his order, I went to  
his quarters at the time appointed; but  
my mind was greatly harassed to know  
whether I had discharged my duty a-  
right the night previous. I gave the  
alarm at the door, and a servant ap-  
peared.

The servant made the report, and im-  
mediately bade me come in, and con-  
ducted me to the General's room. When  
I entered he addressed me:  
"Are you the sentinel that stood at my  
door at 9 o'clock last night?"  
"Yes, sir;—and I endeavored to do my  
duty."

"I wish all my army understood it as  
well as you do," said the General. This  
relieved the burden of my mind.  
The General then continued, "can you  
keep a secret?"  
"I can try."

"Are you willing to have your name  
struck from the roll of the army, and en-  
gage in a secret service at the hazard of  
your life, for which I promise you forty  
dollars a month?"  
"I am willing to serve my country in  
any way you may think best."

"Call here at precisely 7 o'clock this  
evening, and I will give you further in-  
struction."

I then retired, and precisely at 7 o'clock  
I returned. The General presented me  
with a sealed letter, without any super-  
scription. He asked me if I had ever  
been on Roxbury Heights. I told him  
I had, and at his request I described the  
level ground on the top. He gave me  
the counter-sign, least I should not be  
able to return before the sentinels re-  
ceived it; directed me to converse with  
no one on the way, and if I should ob-  
serve any person on the road who ap-  
peared to notice me particularly, not to go  
on to the Heights until he was out of sight.  
And when I had ascended the Heights,  
I must look around carefully, and if I  
discovered any person I must keep at  
a distance from him, and suffer no one  
to take me. If everything appeared  
quiet, I must go to the west of the plain,  
where I should see a flat rock, which I  
could raise with one hand and a round  
stone about four feet from it. I must  
take the round stone and place it under  
the edge of the flat rock, which would  
raise it enough to put my hand under.

"You must then feel under the rock,"  
said the General, "till you find a second  
hollow; if there is a letter in it, bring it  
to me, and put this in the same place."

Having received my instructions, I  
made my way for the Heights, and noth-  
ing occurred worthy of note, except that  
I found the rock and the stone described,  
and in the hollow a sealed letter, without  
any superscription. I then adjusted the  
rock and placed the stone as I found it.  
I returned to the General's quarters, and

delivered the letter I found under the  
rock. He then said:  
"You may retire, and appear at 7 o'-  
clock to-morrow evening."

This I did for some time, carrying and  
bringing letters, without being annoyed  
in any respect. At length I observed a  
person at some distance traveling the  
same way I was going, and he eyed me  
with more attention than was pleasing to  
me. I took a rather circuitous route, and  
when I came to the Heights, I was con-  
fident I saw two persons descend on  
the opposite side, among the sentinels. I  
went to make the discovery, but saw no  
one. This I told the General on my re-  
turn. He reprimanded me for my pre-  
sumption. He said:

"They might have sprung out and taken  
you. Never do the like again."

When I returned the next evening, he  
gave me stricter charge than before.—  
There was nothing occurred till I as-  
cended the Heights; I then plainly saw  
three persons dodge behind the sentinels.  
I hesitated what to do. I placed my  
head to the ground in order to obtain a  
clearer view of the opposite side. In an  
instant three men rushed from behind  
the sentinels, on the other side, in full  
run to take me. I rose and ran with all my  
speed. No Grecian, in their celebrated  
games, exerted himself more than I did.  
I found one of the three was near a match  
for me.

When I came to the sentinel, he was  
not more than six rods from me. I gave  
the counter-sign without much ceremony.  
The sentinel then hailed my pursuer, who  
turned upon his heels and fled. I went  
to the General's quarters, and on present-  
ing this letter I said:

"Here is the letter you gave me," and  
then related the above to him.

He told me I might retire, and need  
not call on him again until he should give  
me notice. He strictly charged me when  
in company or in camp to make myself  
a stranger to the movements of friends  
or foes; not to enter into any dispute  
about the war or the army, but always to  
be an enquirer.

In about a week the General sent for  
me, and I repaired to his quarters at the  
usual hour. He inquired of me if I was  
overboard on what was then called  
Cambridge Neck. I told him I had been  
there twice. He then handed me a let-  
ter, as usual, and said:

"Go to the lower house and enter the  
front door, and when you enter the room,  
sit down and make yourself a stranger;  
when all have gone out of the room but  
one, then get up and walk across the room  
repeatedly; after you have passed and re-  
passed, he will take a letter out of his  
pocket and present it to you, and as he is  
doing this you must take a letter out of  
your pocket and present it to him. I  
charge you not to speak a word to him  
on the peril of your life. It is important  
you observe this."

I went to the house, and on entering  
the room but one man was found in, and  
he was at the corner of the room. He  
rose at my entrance. My travel was  
immediately, and eyeing him attentively.  
At the third passing he put his hand into  
his pocket, took out a letter, and extend-  
ed it towards me, when my letter was  
taken out and extended towards him.—  
With the other hand he took my letter,  
and the same was done by him. I then  
retired with a bow, and returned to  
the General. We two could recognize  
each other, though we were not allowed  
to speak. This mode of communication  
continued for some time.

One evening as this man was present-  
ing his letter, he whispered to me:  
"Tell General Washington the British  
are coming out on the Neck to-morrow  
morning at 2 o'clock."

When the letter was delivered to Gen-  
eral Washington, I addressed him thus:  
"General, the person who delivered  
this letter to me whispered and said,  
"Tell General, Washington the British  
are coming out on the Neck to-morrow  
morning at 2 o'clock."

The General started and inquired,  
"Was it the same person you received let-  
ters from before?"  
"Yes sir."

He then broke the letter and read it;  
after which he asked, "Did you speak to  
him?"  
"No, sir."

Then saying, "Stop here until I return,"  
he took his hat and cane, and locked the  
door after him. He was gone nearly an  
hour and a half. When he returned, he  
said, "I do not know that your service  
will be needed any more; you will contin-  
ue about the encampment, and you will  
be allowed the same pay that you now  
have."

Having nothing to do, I had the curi-  
osity to ramble about the army and vicini-  
ty, but the man who whispered to me,  
but never saw him. Whether this whis-  
per was fatal to him, I know not. The  
injunction to me was tantamount to it in  
case of disobedience. I continued with  
the army till they left Cambridge, when  
I was discharged.

The Boston Mail has nominated Ed-  
win Forrest for the Presidency.

## AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN.

It is not always that a man can die in  
the way he likes, even when he commits  
suicide, but to make up one's mind to  
die by an accident and to succeed, is in-  
deed a novelty. We translate from the  
*Courier des Etats-Unis* the following ac-  
count of such a determination and its  
result.

Mr. Railing, of Hampshire, was among  
the victims of the last railroad accident  
between Brighton and London.

His heirs, after having paid him the  
customary funeral honors, did what all  
heirs do, in similar cases, opened the will  
of the deceased to ascertain what share  
each was to have in his posthumous  
liberalities. As he had never given a  
penny to either of his relatives, during  
his life-time, they expected to be the  
richer, now that he was no more. One  
may imagine the surprise caused by the  
first lines of the will.

"This is my testament. I give and  
bequeath all my goods, present and future,  
moveable or immovable, in England or  
on the Continent, to that railroad com-  
pany, on whose road I have had the hap-  
piness to meet with death, that blessed  
deliverance from my terrestrial prison."

Further on, the testator gives the rea-  
sons for his bequest. The idea had  
taken form in his mind, that he was  
destined to die a violent death, and the  
most desirable one in his view, was  
that caused by the explosion of a  
locomotive. He traveled therefore, con-  
stantly on the railroads, in England, Bel-  
gium and France. There was not a  
station where he was not known. All  
the conductors were familiar with his  
peculiar costume. He had narrowly es-  
caped death several times. Once he  
was shut up in a car under water, and  
other times he was in the next car to  
the one that was shattered, and he de-  
scribed with the greatest enthusiasm these ter-  
rible accidents, when he saw death so  
near, without being able to obtain it.

Disappointed in Europe, he went to  
the United States. He made frequent  
excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi,  
the Ontario, the Niagara, but, notwith-  
standing their frequent explosions, he  
retained with a white skin. He was  
destined to be crushed under a car of the  
mother country.

It is said, that the relatives will attempt  
to break the will, on the ground of in-  
sane, but it is probable that the railroad  
will win the suit in spite of the proverb  
that the murderer never inherits from his  
victim.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TURKS.**  
Hon. George P. Marsh, the late accom-  
plished minister to the Porte, in a recent  
lecture on American missions in the  
Turkish empire, stated that the leading  
doctrine of the Koran, is not only that  
there is but one God, and Mahomet is  
his prophet, but it is *submission to the  
will of God*, the words *Islam* and *Mos-  
lem*, by which they designate their faith,  
signifying *submission*, *resignation*. The  
Turk never speaks lightly of his God,  
his prophet, or his religion, and never  
uses a profane expression. He does not  
murmur under any dispensation of Pro-  
vidence. Of 250 wounded Turks, brought  
to Constantinople after the bloody naval  
fight of Sinope, and placed under the  
care of British surgeons, not one was  
heard to utter a groan or a complaint,  
though they underwent the severest sur-  
gical operations. The Turks observe  
five hours of prayer, one of which oc-  
curs at midnight, at each of which the  
mosques are commonly thronged. They  
observe their fasts, some of which are  
very severe, with great strictness. They  
are a sober people, the vast majority  
never tasting intoxicating liquors. They  
also respect all lawful authority. Mr.  
Marsh stated, that he had never seen a  
community so free from violence and  
crime, as the Turkish quarter of Con-  
stantinople. They have a strong dis-  
like to idolatry. They are charitable.  
They are remarkable for cleanliness in  
their persons and dress; good breeding  
is universal. The Armenians, he states,  
are the most intelligent, enterprising,  
and capable of improvement, and are  
destined, in his opinion, to be the chan-  
nel through which Christianity will reach  
the Turks. Mr. Marsh gives decided  
testimony to the utility, importance, and  
success of the missions in Turkey.—*American Messenger*.

**THE DANGERS OF THE SEA.**—The  
shipwrecks of the last eighteen months  
count up near eight thousand dead.  
The accounts of this single week add a  
thousand or more. Among the most  
prominent in the great loss of life, are  
the following: Steamers—Birkenhead,  
700; city of Glasgow, 500; San Francisco,  
200; Arctic, 330; Yankee Blade, 40;  
Forerunner, 14; Launch, 24; Pearl, 18.  
Sailing vessels—Olympus and Trade  
Wind, 24; Walter Claxton, 13; ship E.  
Z, 19; cutter Hamilton, 15; Tayleur,  
370; Staffordshire, 190; Favorite, 301;  
Mary Jane, 144; Santa Anna, 70; Pow-  
hatan, 330; New Era, 277; Johannes, 84;  
Abadiel, 70; Mercedes, 721; W. H.  
Davis, 29; Annie Jane, 373; Europa, 18;  
Waldron, 55; Leviathan, 28; Warren, 14.  
Total, 5,534.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## From the Columbus Columbian.

### FOREIGNERS.

The Baltimore platform of the Demo-  
cracy, declares:

"That every attempt to abridge the  
existing privileges enjoyed by foreigners,  
ought to be resisted with the same spirit  
which swept the alien and sedition laws  
from the statute book."

But the Washington Union, the Na-  
tional organ of the same party, now says:

"Naturalized citizens ought to see, in  
the immense increase of foreign emigra-  
tion within the last few years, legitimate  
reasons for an earnest investigation by  
native citizens of the probable influence  
of this increase of foreign population up-  
on our institutions. This is a fair and  
legitimate subject for discussion, and if  
it shall result in the conviction that our  
naturalization laws are defective, and  
require to be amended and reformed, the  
naturalized citizens ought neither to be  
surprised nor to complain."

With respect to this "immense in-  
crease" of foreigners, let us look at a few  
figures:

The statistics of immigration show that  
from 1820 to 1st January, 1853, inclu-  
sive, for 32 years and more, 3,204,848  
foreigners arrived in the United States,  
at the average rate of 100,151 per an-  
num; that the number of persons of  
foreign birth now in the United States is  
2,210,532; that the number of natives  
whites, \$17,737,578, and of persons  
whose nativity is "unknown" is 39,154.

(Query: by the by, What will "know  
nothings" do with the "unknowns?") The  
number of natives to persons of foreign  
birth in the United States is as 8 to 1,  
and the most of the latter, of course, are  
naturalized.

Again: The churches of the United  
States provide accommodations for 14,  
234,825 votaries; the Roman Catholics  
for but 667,823; the number of votaries  
in the Protestant to the number in the  
Roman Catholic in the United States is  
as 21 to 1.

The number of churches in the United  
States is 38,051; of Catholic churches  
1,221—more than 31 to 1 are Protestant.  
The whole value of church property  
in the United States is \$87,328,801, of  
Catholic church property is \$9,250,758,  
or 9 to 1.

In the United States there are four  
Protestant sects, either of which is larger  
than the Catholics:

The Baptists provide accommo-  
dations for.....3,247,039  
The Methodists for.....4,343,579  
The Presbyterians for.....2,079,690  
The Congregationalists for..... 801,835

Aggregate of four Protestant  
sects.....10,472,073  
The Catholics for..... 667,823

Majority for only four Pro-  
testant sects..... 9,804,250  
Add the Episcopalians for..... 643,598

Majority of only five Protest-  
ant sects.....10,447,848  
Thus natives are to persons of foreign  
birth

In the United States, as.....8 to 1  
The Protestant church accommoda-  
tions are to the Catholic—  
In the United States, as.....21 to 1  
The number of Protestant churches is  
to the number of Catholics—

In the United States, as.....31 to 1  
The value of Protestant church prop-  
erty in the United States is to the value  
of Catholic church property as 9 to 1

There are four Protestant sects, each  
of which is larger than the Catholic, in  
the United States, and the aggregate of  
which exceeds the Catholic by a majority  
of 9,804,250 votaries, and adding one  
sect similar, by a majority of 10,447,848.

From these figures, we acknowledge  
we do not see any such case of alarm on  
account of foreign influence, either in  
church or State, as should lead to a pro-  
scription of foreigners, or change in the  
naturalization law, or more especially,  
should lead to a deviation from that most  
democratic of all modern productions, got  
up amid much tribulation and anxiety,  
for the purpose of cementing together  
this glorious Union, and—electing Gen.  
Pierce President. We mean, of course,  
the BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

The miracle of the appearance of the  
virgin to two children at La Salette, an  
Italian village, after having drawn crowds  
of pilgrims to the church there, for two  
years past, has at length been declared  
apocryphal by the ecclesiastics, and the  
extraordinary devotions that have grown  
out of it wholly unavailing.

In Paris there are annually consumed  
1,600,000 kid and lamb skins, for fab-  
rication into gloves, in Brussels, 806,000;  
in Grenoble, 80,000; in Amone, 3,200,  
000; making a total within these four  
cities of 6,400,000. To work this into  
gloves requires, 12,800,000 eggs, at an  
annual expense of 630,000 francs.

Abraham Ackerman, clerk of the Ohio  
Life and Trust Company, has been ar-  
rested in New York for embezzling from  
the company \$5,600.

## From the New York Tribune.

### AN ILLUSTRATION.

Prior to the late Election the "Know-  
Nothing" lodge at Lansingburg, Home-  
sucker Co., had on its rolls the names  
of two hundred and ninety-eight members.  
These, as we are credibly informed,  
were numbered from No. 1 to 298 inclu-  
sive, in the order of their admission to  
the lodge, and each was provided  
with a ballot for Ellmann & Co., bearing  
his own number both inside and out,  
which ballot he was required to deposit  
at an early hour, while a sharp eye was  
deputed to stand at the poll and  
check each vote as it came in, taking  
care that the right man voted in. If any  
one presented a vote that did not bear  
his proper number, he was spotted; and  
if any man was behind at the hour when  
he ought to have voted, a nimble Com-  
mittee was sent after him. When the  
boxes were turned, a Committee stood  
ready to note every vote as it was open-  
ed, and if No. 178, or any other num-  
ber, did not happen to carry the Hindu  
nominee throughout, then No. 178, or  
whomsoever was implicated by the re-  
velation, was kicked out of the lodge forth-  
with. It is possible that the above may  
be incorrect in some particulars, but in  
substance it is well vouched for and un-  
doubtedly correct.

We ask those who have some notion  
of Liberty, and especially of an uncon-  
strained Suffrage, to ponder these facts.  
What they essentially surpassed by any-  
thing that occurred during the Jacobin  
reign of Terror in France? Here were  
Whigs and Democrats, Temperance and  
Liquor men, vehemently suspected of  
wishing to vote as their own judgment  
directed; and such were the means taken  
to frustrate that wish. How are bad  
candidates to be rebuked and good men  
preferred under an espionage and coer-  
cion so rigorous?

When the "Know-Nothings" were  
first heard of, it was given out that there  
were an organization of unscrupulous citi-  
zens bent on the correction of abuses  
and frauds in Naturalization, illegal  
voting, corruption in elections, the tyranny  
of Caucuses, &c., &c. Believing these  
representations, we said some good na-  
tured things of the "Know-Nothings"  
for we believe that there was a real ne-  
cessity for such work as they proposed to  
undertake. But it is the inevitable  
bane of all secret, underground, operations  
on public affairs that they create two  
new and more formidable evils for every  
one they attempt to correct. The tyranny  
of the Caucus system was never before  
so many and such gross anomalies per-  
petrated with regard to any election as  
by the "Know-Nothings" in our late  
canvass; and the free exercise of the  
Right of Suffrage was never more ham-  
pered and invaded. "If these things are  
done in the green tree, what shall be  
done in the dry tree?"

**MR. HOLLOWAY'S NEWSPAPER  
MUSEUM.**  
At Mr Holloway's establishment, near  
Temple Bar, there is the most extensive,  
the most complete, and the most extra-  
ordinary collection of newspapers in the  
world. Mr. Holloway, it should be  
known, advertizes his Pills and Oint-  
ment in about 200 Foreign newspapers  
and in nearly every English paper.—  
Probably the year of the Great Exhibition,  
and the calls of foreigners from distant  
climes, first gave him the idea of col-  
lecting the papers sent him; but, be this  
as it may, it is now carried out by his  
own private enterprise, in a manner com-  
pared with which, the collection in the British  
Museum is a mere ridiculous farce. In  
a suite of lofty apartments are the news-  
papers of every civilized country in the  
world properly and systematically ar-  
ranged in convenient portfolios; and the  
stranger in London whether from the  
United States, New Zealand, the Cape,  
Australia, China, Hindoostan, Persia or  
elsewhere, may, by visiting Mr. Holo-  
way's museum, at once become ac-  
quainted with the latest intelligence from  
his own country. There is every facility  
and accommodation for reading an ex-  
tract. Several clerks are kept constant-  
ly employed in receiving, sorting, and  
arranging the papers; and the whole es-  
tablishment is conducted in a manner  
which for order, comfort, and celerity,  
is a perfect contrast to the arrangements  
at the British Museum. Any gentle-  
man from the country wishing to look  
at newspapers are pointed, may, by  
calling at Mr. Holloway's, be instantly  
put in possession of the requisite intelli-  
gence. Of course this museum, so use-  
ful unique, attracts great attention, and  
many distinguished men are often to be  
seen there,—members of Parliament,  
newspaper editors, foreigners of emi-  
nence, &c., &c. It is a striking instance  
of what individual energy and enterprise  
can effect.—*Herts Guardian*.

In Michigan, the Methodist number  
16,959, probationers 2,241, local preach-  
ers 231, churches 120, valued at \$245,  
000; with an additional \$18,750 for pur-  
pouages.